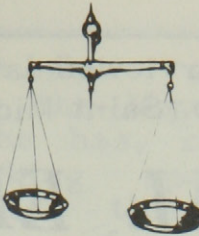


Quid Novi



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MCGILL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
FACULTE DE DROIT UNIVERSITE MCGILL

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At Faculty Council

Exam Timetable Extended

by Joseph Rikhof

In a very surprising vote, the Faculty Council chose on Wednesday, Nov. 3rd to extend the exam schedule by two days plus two study days. The vote was 11 in favour and 10 against. Aside from student representatives Boyle, Cutler, Hoefert, and LeGouëff, Profs. Cohen, Crépeau, Grey, Magdelenat, Sklar, Sommerville, and Sommerville voted for the motion. Profs. Birks, Bridge, de Mestral, H.P. Glenn, J. Glenn, Haanappel, Matte, Simmonds, Stevens and Wade voted against.

The motion was moved by the LSA president, Roger Cutler, whose clear and convincing presentation brought at least one professor over to the winning side of the motion. Cutler explained the difficulties students would face with a 9 day schedule, namely that a lot of students would have two exams on one day and/or two or three exams on consecutive days. He pointed out that the General Assembly had voted in favour of extending the exam schedule to December 9, with study days on December 7 and 8. He then went on to explain the logistics of the proposal.

Students would have to make up 15 - 20 hours in four weeks while professors would only have to make up 3 - 5. Time slots reserved for student activities, Faculty Council meetings, and make-up classes would be used. Also there was a possibility of night classes until 8 o'clock.

Prof. Crépeau wondered why the discussion was taking place in the Faculty Council. Was it not an executive matter? The Dean's response was that matters of such extensive rescheduling have always been a matter for Faculty Council.

Six Profs Up For Tenure

by Richard Janda
and Henri Pallard

Ad hoc committees named by Dean Brierley are presently considering whether six law professors should be recommended to the university tenure committee. These professors are Cantin-Cumyn, Bridge, Buckley, Grey, Haanappel, and Macdonald.

These professors are being considered for tenure under the old rules which state that a professor must be granted tenure within five years of being promoted to the rank of associate professor. The refusal to grant tenure to any of these professors would amount to a discreet dismissal as their employment contracts cannot be renewed if they are not granted tenure within five

years of attaining the rank of associate professor.

The tenure process, as presently constituted, is a three-step process. The Dean of the faculty must make a recommendation to University tenure committee. To assist him in this task, Brierley has named three people ad hoc committees to make recommendations to him.

The University tenure committee in turn makes its recommendation to the Board of Governors which in turn decides whether it will grant tenure.

Even if the ad hoc committee recommends against the granting of tenure, the

Cont'd on p. 3

Prof. Simmonds suggested extending the fall term in the future and starting at the end of August.

Prof. Haanappel, who was sympathetic to the motion but saw enormous practical problems with it, suggested that Christmas exams might be held in the second term, a practice already used at other law schools.

Prof. Macdonald suggested that an exam schedule should be made in the spring for the following fall, and was willing to work with the LSA on this, a suggestion which was accepted by Roger Cutler.

YOUR WEEKLY SMILE

Definition of disciplined creativity: You give your theory on the exam and the Prof. fails you. C.B.

Quid Novi reporter Demetrios Xistris interviewed law students and MCM candidates Consolato Gattuso (Gabriel Sagard) and Tony Martino (Saint Michel) about the

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

QN: What are your impressions of Jean Drapeau's mayoralty?

CG: He has done all he can really have done for Montreal. The city can no longer afford all these grand scale projects you know, like spending \$41 million on all those fancy lampposts when 14 percent of the Montreal labour force is unemployed. We have to get back to basics and start to concern ourselves with our constituents. Presently only 1% of the Montreal budget is being allocated for economic development. When there is so much unemployment it is only logical to start allocating for job-creating projects. The Civic Party has yet to realize this.

TM: I think their administration has become too static. Sure, he has done quite a few good things to make Montreal International but at too great a cost. He has run more or less a one man show and has sacrificed the democratization of the city. It seems that all the decisions are made at City Hall without every consulting the citizens. This is the one thing that the MCM will assure. On a local level Drapeau has been responsible for so many city-wide expenses but he has returned so little for them.

QN: That's all fine. But the label on the MCM is that they are too far left?

TM: Is it too far left to be socially oriented when formulating your policies? I don't think so.

CG: You have to look and see how much the party has matured. That label was pro-

bably true in the beginning when there were growing pains. Now our social policies are to the benefit of all Montrealers.

TM: Let me just give you an example of how much the party has matured and changed. Before they advocated free public transport. Now they have become more mature and more realistic and have offered to stabilize the fares and labor relations so to eliminate the strikes which have become so rampant under today's administration.

QN: But what kind of real opposition can the MCM effectively have when the opposition parties are split on the ballot?

CG: Right now I think we are all vying for political power, but once in power we would work together. Regardless of that, I think it is important to know that we are really the only credible opposition.

QN: Can you give me examples of where the Civic Party has failed in the local areas?

TM: I think I can give a relevant example to that question. In my district there is a serious pollution problem that is caused by dumping in the Miron quarry. There is also constant dynamiting in the same quarry which has caused quite a few neighbourhood foundations to crack. And yet the city does not seem to be too concerned with this.

QN: What do you think can be done about this?

TM: That's a good question. There has to be a control

imposed on the pollution. The company (Miron) has been allowed to dump at its will. And it seems that it has failed to fulfill its civic responsibility so as to insure hygiene and cleanliness in the area. As to the dynamite situation, it appears to occur throughout the day so the MCM has proposed a special enquiry commission made up of councillors and citizens to finally attempt to solve the problem and make sure that the corporation fulfils its civic responsibilities. There has actually been a court case concerning this. The city took Miron to court and the Cour Superieure imposed a nominal fine of \$75.00. The Cour d'Appel reversed this because the city by-law prohibiting this was too vague and did not deal with that problem specifically. There has now been set up an ecological committee in St. Michel on this which I support wholeheartedly.

QN: Kind of continuing on that. When one talks about construction one inevitably asks what connections do they have at City Hall. What kind of interests do you think control City Hall?

CG: Obviously, we know that there are a lot of political favours handed out because of the majority in City Hall and because of the fact that you never find out how the contracts are handed in, in what shape and what form.

QN: Like the Olympics?

TM: Precisely. That is a perfect example of the types of sacrifices that the people have had to make on behalf of Drapeau and his administration. But it happens all the time.

QN: So the MCM alternative is Jean Doré?

TM: Jean Doré seems to be the perfect leader for the type of city that Montreal is. He is bilingual, a labor lawyer who has always worked for the people of the city and the unions, and an articulate and intelligent man. He works for the unions. He works for the people. He wants to try to bring back economic recovery to Montreal with the help of the Provincial and Federal governments, something that the Civic party has never hit on. This administration is not using the resources of the other governments. Doré wants to change that. He is charismatic, he is young, and most of all he is mature and confident in his abilities. That is quite a lot to say about one man.

QN: How will he democratize City Hall?

CG: On the major local questions he will hold referendums. He will decentralize services. He will hold frequent public hearings. He will publish reports on the city's activities and make the people of Montreal aware of what is going on.

QN: What else would Doré do?

CG: He would cut down on the waste that already plagues the city's spending. He would cut back on those idealist projects. And we wouldn't spend \$41 million on lamppost beautification when we have serious economic questions to answer.

TM: I think that he would attempt to form a planning commission, something that Montreal has needed for a long time. This would be responsible for proper planning of the city streets and construction and rezoning issues. It would be an excellent idea that all project would need the

Commissioner's approval. That way the Mayor could not, as he has, cut down city parking space and street sizes through the extensions of sidewalks halfway onto one of the city's main thoroughfares.

QN: Tell us about your candidacies and how are they progressing?

CG: The problem is that we have only been candidates for about two weeks. We're starting to work now because the closer it is to the election the more results we'll have to show for it. Everything got started late due to the breakup of the alliance with MAG because prior to that my district was solely a MAG district. So we have had to work hard to develop a strong organization on our own individuality and party policy. The financing has basically been done door to door on the grass roots level. Right now we have about 12 volunteers. The organization is not really the MCM's but mine. These are all individuals who are well known in the district.

TM: My organization is also at the grass roots level and based strongly on my past community activity. I have the support of interest groups that are vowed to fight pollution in the community. I have a good group of 10 to 15 volunteers. My district consists of a majority of voters with Italian origin and I am relying on this factor as the basis for my support.

CG: My opponent does not even live in the district. It has been over 24 years that I have been in the district and for all that time we have never been well represented. The people do not know that they can go to City Hall to solve their problems. We want to provide that accessibility.

Cont'd from p. 1

Dean is not bound by their recommendation; on the other hand, the University committee is not bound by the Dean's recommendation, nor is the Board of Governors bound by the University committee's decision.

At no level is the decision-making process bound by the decision of the previous body. This explains why some professors feel that the real fight for tenure takes place at the level of the University's tenure committee; they feel that they have a real opportunity here to overcome any negative recommendations that may emanate from the office of their dean.

In granting tenure the various people involved are bound by the criteria that the University has set out in its regulations governing the duties of a professor. These are: (1) teaching (graduate and undergraduate classes and supervision of individual student programmes); (2) research and other original scholarly activities, and professional activities; and (3) other contributions to the University and scholarly communities (participation in administrative work).

The University tenure committee is appointed by the Senate as follows: (1) the Dean of the Faculty nominates two tenure members of the faculty according to a manner determined by the faculty. In the Faculty of Law these two people are named by the Dean and are Prof. Crépeau and R. Sklar. (2) There are three other members on the committee who are not members of the Faculty in question.

Next week: The Quid will have full coverage of Forum National's Conference on the Charter of Rights and the Bar Prize Moot.

Quid Novi

Editorial

Quid Novi is published weekly by students at the Faculty of Law of McGill University. Production is made possible by support of the Dean's office, the Law Students' Association, and by direct funding from the students. Quid Novi is run on the collective spleen and bad faith of Alan Alexandroff, Lynn Bailey, Dan Barker, Dougal Clark, Pearl Eliadis, Sidney Fisher, Daniel Gogek, Rick Goosen, Richard Janda, Heather Matheson, Paul Mayer, Brian Mitchell, Henri Pallard, Celia Rhea, Joseph Rikhof, Diane Sokolyk, Martine Turcotte, Demetri Xistris, and Gertie Witte.



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LIBRARY NEWS

The Library Committee is presently discussing any suggestions put forward by students and members of the Faculty concerning problems related to the Law Library. Should you have any proposals to make as to how the library could be improved, leave a note in the "Library Committee" box in the LSA office (please indicate your name and program).

Let's not miss the boat

Now that the report of the external review committee is in, the faculty is going through a period of active recruitment to fill new teaching positions. The review committee, which reported directly to Principal Johnson, was charged with evaluating our faculty so that University priorities could be set in accordance with perceived needs and goals.

The review committee recognized that we are seriously short of staff and that our student/professor ratio is too high. One of its most important recommendations is for the University to fund up to 9 new teaching positions at this faculty over the next three years. We don't yet know the exact timing of these new grants, but we do know that two positions are certain for next year, the rest to come later.

As a result, the Appointments Committee has been considering many applications and will soon begin interviewing the first candidates. As things stand now, the Committee has been examining needs and is looking for candidates who will fill these needs by teaching courses that are understaffed or not staffed at all.

I wonder whether we're not losing a golden opportunity. We are being offered additional funding at a time when other faculties are being cut back. Should this not be a time of serious thought as to where we're going and what we're trying to achieve here? We claim to be a "National Law School". What does this mean? Are we simply going to achieve excellence in both legal systems, or should we attempt to specialize and excel in something truly national in scope? Are we trying to train lawyers in one system with some knowledge in the other, or is something else involved? How do we perceive a truly "national" lawyer?

One possible alternative is for this school to specialize in the training of lawyers that would fulfill the particular needs of the Canadian environment. The public sector is playing an ever greater role in our development. Shouldn't we be learning more about communications law, transportation, natural resources law? These are issues peculiar to this country and areas in which specialists will be in great demand. Should this perhaps be our goal?

These are questions we should be asking ourselves in light of the active hiring that is about to begin. Let's not slip into the facile solution of short-term stopgap measures. This is an opportunity to review the long-term goals of this faculty. And staff appointments are but one facet of the analysis, though an important one, as new faculty members will contribute to any new direction we may choose to take. Our soul-searching must necessarily extend to curriculum review, considerations as to tenure, and the like.

We, the students, should initiate debate in this faculty, continuing the tradition of active student participation in its affairs. Let's ensure that this opportunity of making this institution a truly great national law school does not pass us by.

Marek Nitoslowski

LETTERS

Slovenly, unfair

We are writing in response to your recent article on the Admissions process. In our opinion, the article is both slovenly and unfair for the following reasons.

First, the conclusions in the final paragraph that the Admissions Committee "has been hiding some of its drawbacks" and that until it "confronts head-on the problems in admissions policy, its work will not lead to the kinds of improvements this school needs", is hardly justified by the preceding text. We could see no evidence therein that the Committee members interviewed (most members, including one of the two Co-Chairmen, were not interviewed) had evaded the questions of your fearless investigative reporters or that the Committee as a whole was hiding its head in the sand and refusing to come to terms with admissions "problems". Are your reporters suppressing information which they consider too sensitive to publish or did they draft their conclusions before they began the reporting process? One of the dangers of investigative journalism is that some dark secret should be found, indeed must be found, if only to justify the investment of time and energy in the process.

Secondly, the title of the article "Eeny meeny miny, moe", as anybody with the rudiments of a nursery education can tell you, connotes an arbitrary process of selection which takes account of nothing other than chance. Even your reporters' perfunctory description denies that this is at all representative of the process. If we were members of the student body, we should regard this as an insult to our own fitness and charac-

ter for admission to McGill Law School. As members of the Admissions Committee, a body which contains student members (were they questioned at all about the process?), we can assure you that admissions is much more complex and balanced than the picture you painted of individual caprice and whimsy. Of course there are differences of emphasis among committee members, but these differences become marginal when so many factors are brought into the admissions equation. Such differences, moreover, are inevitable in any system which prefers informed judgment to the application of mechanical formulae based on GPA and LSAT scores. Let us also add that no single member of the Admissions Committee has the power to dispose of a file: a minimum of two members is the established norm and files are commonly passed from hand to hand for comment.

Thirdly, that portion of the article dealing with the involvement of the Associate Dean in the admissions process raises the unfortunate innuendo that applications from persons with access to influence and prestige are accorded special treatment by the Admissions Committee. Let us assure you, without mentioning individual names, that the Admissions Committee is scrupulously insistent on reviewing all files by the same criteria and that we, its Co-Chairmen, are very grateful to the public officers of the Faculty, namely the Dean and the Associate Dean, for taking the heat off us when it comes to explaining to a disappointed parent or family friend why a particular applicant was not admitted.

In conclusion, we should like to say that the Admissions Committee is perfectly willing to explain admissions procedures in a future issue of Quid Novi, given editorial assent to this. We have nothing to hide: if

anybody has been guilty of suppressing information, it is your intrepid reporters with their selective statements and quotations out of context.

M. G. Bridge
A.L.C. de Mestral

Ed. Note: Quid Novi stands behind the admissions article written by Pearl Eliadis and Demetrios Xistris. It is alleged that quotations were taken out of context. Yet, Profs. Bridge and de Mestral do not make a single reference to substantiate that point. If Prof. MacDonald's comment raised unfortunate innuendo, then the matter should be taken up with him. That quotation was faithfully reproduced in the article.

The criticism raised that the conclusions in the final paragraph are not directly substantiated in the article is a valid one. The writers were placed in a difficult situation when persons interviewed prefaced their remarks with the phrases "On the record" or "Off the record". Information which Quid Novi has continued to receive corroborates the view of the writers that there are "drawbacks" to the present organization of the admissions process. We are restricted in our ability to go into detail about how files get treated, how interviews get conducted, and how the Admissions office itself applies admissions criteria. Our purpose is not to muck-rake. But while Committee members may wish to keep a common front on the record, we would hope that among themselves, they are fully aware of snags in the system.

More importantly, the Admissions Committee has itself acknowledged, by its actions if not by its words, that McGill faces significant problems with its applicant pool. Last year, initiatives were taken to set up an alumni network, to make the faculty bulletin

more presentable, and to give greater publicity across the country to the programs offered by school. These steps are to be applauded. However, more must be done and the claim that there is no problem with our applicant pool cannot be sustained.

Finally, while not everyone involved with the admissions process was interviewed, that does not take away from the fact that certain people, legitimate sources, said things which produced a legitimate story. Staffers, unfortunately, have a limited amount of time.

Students weren't spoken to

It may be of interest to the authors of "Eeny Meeny, Miny, Moe" that sitting on the Admissions Committee are two student representatives who could have been a source of information and considered opinion. Our function as student representatives is to hear student grievances, questions, and suggestions, and bring them to the attention of the Committee. We welcome constructive suggestions. In the past the committee has acted on these to rework promotional material and to set up an alumni network in order that our Faculty may be promoted.

The authors of the article may also wish to think more about the value of diversity of criteria used in the selection process. The inference made was that diversity is a BAD THING. Such an idea presupposes that there is but one good profile for a law student, which in turn supposes that there is but one desirable breed of lawyer. Is this not a narrow and myopic view?

We agree that Admissions should not be neglected and would appreciate thoughtful comments any time.

**Ronni Brott
Zella Osberg**

Exams: Audi Alteram Partem

"One of the main problems facing the quality of teaching in post-secondary institutions is the fact that professors as a group are relatively unpoliced." Although there are things in John Shields' "Teaching: What's Happening and What Isn't Happening?" (published Oct. 21) that I can't agree with, I think the above extract zeros in nicely on a bona fide problem.

The professor is the judge. But who judges the judge? What if a professor incompetently drafts an exam? Or drafts an exam that has nothing to do with the course? What if a teacher abuses his or her discretion while grading? Can a teacher make unreasonable errors, act in bad faith or for irrelevant considerations or improper motives? Apparently this is acceptable. Dean Brierley has informed me that the faculty has no remedy for such problems.

Sad to say, I have a grievance. I can't understand Prof. Grey's marking of the Administrative Law exam I wrote last Christmas. Although the regulations allow the student to read only one model exam after the marks are posted I had the good fortune to read three other student's exams. The exam consisted of ten questions, four had to be answered. Prof. Grey likes this format. Concerning three of the questions I answered I must submit that Prof. Grey did not follow the standard he used for the other exams. He appeared to use a much harsher standard for me. However I am most confused about my answer to the fourth question which Prof. Grey thought to be "unclear". I had discussed this very issue with Prof. Grey in his office three days before the exam took place. Prof. Grey even agreed to supervise an essay course with me concerning this idea.

Under the circumstances I thought my exam should be reread and regraded by other professors. I disagree with Mr. Shields when he writes: "There is a complete absence of innovative or even effective teaching technique." It's bad but it isn't that bad. One of the areas where McGill's Faculty of Law is strong is administrative law. There are four professors who know their stuff. Surely if two or three of these professors disagreed with Prof. Grey's evaluation it would be fair to change the mark. Teachers do make errors. Dean Brierley agreed that this was a fair procedure, complying with the principle of audi alteram partem. But the Dean told me he did not have the jurisdiction to request such a reread without Prof. Grey's consent, as the exam was not a failure. Over the last summer I discussed this matter, in person and over the phone, with Prof. Grey. He told me he considered such a procedure fair and that he would talk with the Dean. To the best of my knowledge he never has. I imagine Prof. Grey, a brilliant man, would have complete confidence in his academic ability and would have no objections to a re-read.

Howard Gasoi

Ed. Note: Quid Novi approached Prof. Grey for his response. He said that he has no objection to a student's exam being re-read and never has had any such objection. Furthermore, he believes that "if two professors disagree on a mark, the student should be given the benefit of the doubt and receive the higher mark." "I would have recommended myself that the mark be changed, but upon re-reading it, I didn't feel that it should be changed. That is not to say that another professor would not have raised the mark."

International Law

by Nancy Brown &
Jeremy Barry

Ten members of the McGill International Law Society recently attended the annual conference of the Canadian Council on International Law held Oct. 21-23 in Ottawa. This year's theme was the International Legal Aspects

Burrows' uncontrolled rage

by Red Fischer

Last Wednesday night, the Sir Arthur Currie Gym was the setting for another blistering game of hoopball as the red-hot Flying Frankalmoin clutched defeat from the jaws of victory. The violence-marred match ended the 'Moin's one-game winning streak, yet hope remains as the play of several rookies portends great things for the future of this still-building club.

Newcomers Dave Wiseman and his buddy Cliff provided exciting entertainment at the post as they were fed by sleak Paul "Swish" Dunn and the omnipresent Steve "Help Me" Krieger. The ball-handling of towering guard Rick "Tattoo" Elliott added fluidity to a game dominated by John "Baryshnikov" Webster and center Brandon Jaffe.

Your correspondent was unable to obtain an interview with the strapping Jaffe as he was surrounded by a horde of screaming young female admirers.

The hard-fought bout erupted near the end of the first half when mild-mannered Wayne Burrows expressed his displeasure with an opposing player by chasing him the length of the court with less than charitable intentions. Fortunately, the combined effort of both teams was able to dissuade him and the players retired to the Ritz after the game for tea and biscuits.

of Communications and Information. The conference was well-attended by experts in the field, as well as by 100 students from faculties across the country. Some of the issues discussed included the assignment of positions in geosynchronous orbit, Canadian policy regarding the protection of national cultural identity through control of trans-border data flow, and the curtailment of access to information systems. Student activities included a student meeting and two -- count them, two -- trips to the Luxurious Lester B. Pearson External Affairs Building. The first trip featured modest government cafeteria fare digested to the music of External Affairs staff, expounding upon the merits of life in the diplomatic corps. (Note the sarcasm). The second trip was more worthwhile. This time, we made it to the ninth floor, where the champagne flowed freely, but due to Six and Five, no

hors-d'oeuvres were served.

At the students' meeting, the McGill International Law Society proposed a Canada-wide association of student international law societies. Some purposes of the association are to foster the establishment and maintenance of a close liaison between existing student international law societies, to assist in the exchange of information between Canadian law schools regarding current activities in international law, student activities, and job opportunities, and to organize a more comprehensive student program at future CCIL conferences. This year, the McGill International Law Society has undertaken the responsibility for publishing a newsletter as the primary method for achieving the Association's goals. Students who are interested in helping with the newsletter are invited to contact Nancy Brown (LLB II) or Jeremy Barry (BCL IV), through the SAO.

The McGill International Law Society on behalf of the Canadian Human Rights Foundation, invites all students to a lecture to be given by Professor Bert Lockwood, Director of the Urban Morgan Institute for Human Rights of the University of Cincinnati, College of Law. The lecture will be held in Room 202 at 7:30 p.m. Nov. 10. Coffee to be served.

The McGill International Law Society invites all students to attend an information session of the newly-formed Centre for International Human Rights Law, a human rights advocacy group to be based at McGill. Professor Irwin Cotler will speak to students at the session about the practice of international human rights law. The session will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 17 at 1 p.m. in Room 202.

Curriculum sub-committee positions open

The Curriculum Committee needs two interested students to sit on sub-committees to consider proposals for new courses. There are two such sub-committees at the present time:

- 1) One student is needed to sit on a sub-committee to co-ordinate the various Evidence courses now being offered in the faculty, and
- 2) One student is needed to sit on a sub-committee to develop a new course on the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

All interested students should submit their names and a list of relevant courses that they have taken to the LSA office before Thursday, Nov. 11, 1982.

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The nine points

The Associate Dean gave 9 reasons why it was too complicated to reschedule classes and to make a favourable exam schedule. He declared that he didn't want to be misquoted by Quid Novi and insisted that all nine reasons be accurately quoted. Here they are:

- 1) the length of the term should be 15 weeks according to the Law Society of Upper Canada, but to do that the law school would have to start at the end of August. This year those were only 12 1/2 weeks;
- 2) of course a longer term is possible, but nobody wants to write exams on December 24th;
- 3) the publication of the exam schedule is problematic; last year it was too early and therefore "dumped on", especially by Quid Novi according to Prof. Macdonald; this year the complaint was that it was too late;
- 4) the student body, "regardless of what is said in Quid Novi, in general demands 100% examinations. There is no alternative which is acceptable to students."

Faculty fence a moveable!

It was a wrought iron fence. For generations it has protected us from the lawless hordes. Now it is gone. The front lawn is now an occupied field.

I must protest the disappearance of this great landmark. With it has gone our last pretence of exclusivity. This is the thin edge of the wedge, the opening of the floodgates, the rising of the tide, the breaching of the dam, Pandora's box opened, the beginning of the end, and the fall of a great tradition. Where will it all end?

David Allsebrook

5) The rescheduling of classes is increasingly done on requests of students. They ask for cancellations with valid reasons; classes are not only rescheduled because of professors' needs.

6) The actual number of classroom hours should be 45 in 15 weeks, but Prof. Macdonald is personally never able to teach more than 33 due to class cancellations in the beginning and end of the year, and during holidays;

7) There is no concerted attempt to stream the courses, which means that students of different years could take the same course, which complicates the matter;

8) Transfer students often take special courses. 7 or 8 of them have special scheduling difficulties, but this is not sufficient reason to change everything;

9) the problem of examinations is complicated because of the fact that 4 unit courses are now given in one term, not two terms anymore. This means more final exams as opposed to voluntary mid-terms.

"I'm Sympathetic, but..."

A number of Profs. were sympathetic to the exam proposal but expressed reservations. These included: Prof. De Mestral-- Will students have enough time to prepare classes? Cutler: yes, because the same thing happens with make-up classes.

Prof. Sklar-- Only 135 students were at the General Assembly. Cutler: true, but a decision of GA is legitimate if 100 students attend the meeting; moreover, the vote was overwhelmingly in favour, 110-14.

Prof. Wade--Professors also have other things to do. They have families and administrative obligations. Professors also have to spend about 2-3 hours to prepare a class. Cutler: students have families and other responsibilities too. Prof. Somerville--Professors

should have first say in re-scheduling. Cutler: the LSA would like to assemble a list of conflicts, so that it could re-schedule around all of them.

Prof. Glenn--What about students out of CEGEP and the fact that a guest lecturer has been scheduled for the last week. Cutler: there has been rescheduling with students out of CEGEP before; concerning the guest lecturer, students can still come, even when there is no class.

Prof. Sklar seemed to represent the feeling of the day when he suggested that if the only problems were of a practical nature, the LSA should be given the chance to solve them. In the end, the majority agreed with this point of view.

Change in Mooting I Grading

The Moot Court Board proposed that the letter grade of Mooting I should be changed to a high pass/pass/fail system. Mooting II would stay the same on the grounds that the experience of Mooting I was different from Mooting II. In Mooting I there are two students and a practitioner who is usually not very comfortable with grading and is very generous. But when there is a critical practitioner the discrepancies between the marks are too high. This problem does not exist in Mooting II, since the professor on the bench is a guarantee of a more objective standard. The system of high pass/pass/fail was used before and changed because of a presumed loss of motivation.

Prof. Sklar was against the motion because it was too soon to change the system again after its last overhaul in 1979/80. He was, however, one of the few who disagreed with the motion, which was carried 18-5.